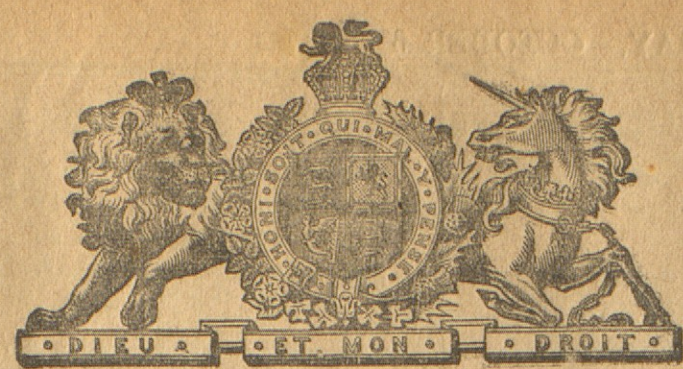


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BUENOS AIRES

The



Standard

Cocinas
perfeccionadas
-AMERICANAS-
EL MEJOR SORTEO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUR
DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191-MAIPU-193

Nº 6980.

BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1885.

XXV YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTID SIEMPRE IGUAL.

- 1. "Patricio," "Portofino," "Crisol."
- 2. "Erin-go-bragh," "Argentino."
- 3. "Cereza blanca," "Chano."
- 4. "Real Holanda," "Chano."
- 5. "Sundman's," "Sherry," "Chano."
- 6. "Sundman's," "Porto," "Chano."
- 7. "Sundman's," "Whisky," "Chano."
- 8. "Sundman's," "Vino," "Chano."
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Rome, 2nd.—Yesterday 179 fresh

and 80 fatal cases of cholera occurred in Italy. Cholera is rapidly spreading, and great alarm prevails, owing to the report that several cases have occurred in Genoa, of which one proved fatal.

Rosario, 5th.—Seguía's promises are still burning. An iron girder fell yesterday and killed a carman.

Galvez's candidature was proclaimed yesterday in Cañada de Gomez.

Montevideo 5th.—The new saloons in the Hotel de Piramides were inaugurated on Saturday night, a ball having been given for the occasion. The concourse of people was immense.

The *hacen* states an important and well-known officer in the army has been arrested. The name of the prisoner, however, is not mentioned.

The Aguirre company has broken up and will leave shortly.

The Saladero Conforto del Cerro has been purchased by the sociedad Agrícola Pastoral.

It was rumored on the Boles yesterday that a new loan was on the tapis. The official papers, however, contradicted the rumor, and state that the Government has no intention of issuing a new loan.

Dr. Costa's departure was unexpected. The Doctor's letters are the absorbing topic of the day. It appears that opposition articles published in the papers were written by two well-known Argentines.

Dr. Costa was accompanied to the mole-head by a crowd of friends, including a foreign diplomatic representative, which circumstance attracted much attention.

News is scarce, and politics seem to be in a perfect state of lethargy.

An article in one of the papers, alluding to a possible revolution, has caused great commotion in political circles.

MR. VILLALONGA'S REPORT.

It is an empty compliment to Engineer Villalonga, when we state that the National Department of Engineers, over which he presides, is by far the most advanced branch of Government service; nor to Mr. Villalonga, if we add that his report, on railways in general and on State lines in particular, is not only the first, but the most comprehensive document drawn up in this regard up to the present.

The growing and momentous importance of the National Engineering Department; its wide sphere of action, embracing the whole republic, and the immense work compassed every year, are, at a glance, when we peruse the 200 pages of Mr. Villalonga's report, which by-the-by only dwells on one branch of the Engineering Department.

The report before us embraces the working and general condition of railways in the country, the amount of capital invested in national railways, the amounts of money needed to complete them, quantities of materials required from Europe, their cost etc. According to this report there are at present in the country 5,823 kilometres of railway with a money capital of 140,947,555 m/n. Five thousand kilometres are finished, and the remainder will be finished in eight or ten months. The State lines have a length of 2,500 kilometres, of which 924 kilometres are Provincial lines and 1,576 National. The length of private railways is 3,323 kilometres. The following is the rolling stock:

State Lines	Private Lines
Locomotives..... 237	171
Passenger cars..... 286	326
Goods' wagons..... 4,296	4,350
Total..... 4,819	4,847

The following figures show the length and capital of all the railways of the Republic:

Railways	Kilometres	Capital
Great Western..... 924	23,724,007.27	12,738,941.77
Central..... 516	11,558,946.21	5,812,000.00
Dr. Extension..... 245	6,284,015.39	3,142,000.00
San Carlos..... 162	2,183,485.68	1,091,742.84
Chimelilla..... 170	1,678,006.48	839,000.00
Primo de Riano..... 18	153,880.73	76,941.47
Total of State Lines..... 1,935	36,509,235.33	19,620,681.44
Great Southern..... 1,537	35,280,000.00	11,083,000.00
Central Argentino..... 808	11,083,000.00	5,541,500.00
B. to Rosario..... 308	9,238,320.00	4,619,160.00
Transandino..... 578	11,064,220.00	5,532,110.00
San Carlos..... 162	2,183,485.68	1,091,742.84
Chimelilla..... 170	1,678,006.48	839,000.00
Primo de Riano..... 18	153,880.73	76,941.47
West Santa Fe..... 60	1,032,300.00	516,150.00
San Carlos..... 162	2,183,485.68	1,091,742.84
Total Private Lines..... 3,000	81,250,461.98	40,619,160.00
Grand total..... 4,935	117,759,697.31	60,239,841.44

The working of the railways of the country last year extended over a length of 5,823 kilometres, representing a capital of \$88,080,475.64, with the following results:

Gross returns.....	Net returns.....
14,028,562.71	5,447,490.77

The ratio between returns and expenses was as follows:

Expenses.....	Ratio.....
34.0 % of returns	100.0 %

These figures show that railways in the Argentine Republic give 7.32 % on their capital, against—

4.0 % in the United Kingdom	4.0 % in the United States	4.0 % in India	4.0 % in Germany and France	2.0 % in Australia and Belgium
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Argentine railways obtain by far the highest return of any in the world, regards net profit on capital employed. The returns of all nations for 1882 showed only five countries in which the railways produced over 4 % net profit on their cost of construction. The average of working expenses in the Argentine Republic for 1884 is 54 % against 52 in the U. Kingdom and France, 51 in India, 54 in Germany, 51

to a man last year in gold; he therefore declined to vote and rose to retire.

Deputy Paz opposed and said this was all nonsense, for that as well might as well refuse to debate Articles 1, 2 and 3, which affected the very value of the money in their pocket; hence they were all interested.

Mr. Calvo retired. The session was suspended, and Article 4 by the Senate be sent to Committee of Hacienda to report on.

Mr. Argento showed that the case in point was not included in the "Bogotá" and that, as both articles formed part and parcel of the same law, the matter had better be sent back to Committee, and meanwhile the House could go on with some other bill.

Gen. Mansilla offered some remarks, but he was interrupted by Dr. Leguizamo, who called attention to the fact that there was really nothing under discussion.

The President of the Chambers then put Mr. Ciri's original motion to the house that the matter be sent back to Committee, for the insertion of Article 4 of the Senate law and their report thereon, which was carried by a large majority, and the house then rose.

As the bill now stands, up to Art. 3, as passed, and possibly the Committee will dispatch Art. 4 to-day and send in their report without delay, in which case the bill comes up for debate this afternoon at 2 o'clock, but may possibly be postponed to to-morrow.

The anti-chambers said that they thought it probable the report by the Committee would not be ready for a day or two. It is very difficult to offer an opinion, but it seems probable that Art. 4 of the Senate will be passed, but not in present shape. We think in a modified form.

We reserve for further chapters some very interesting figures of traffic and cost of materials etc. Before closing this chapter, we call the attention of all to the importance of the report and congratulate Mr. Villalonga and his staff on the industry and ability that are visible in every page of this official document.

CURSO FORZOSO DEBATE.

The debate on this all important measure was continued yesterday, Congress being more crowded than ever, the interest being so general, and the speakers on article 4, which, as we before mentioned, has even a wider jurisdiction over business affairs than even the omission of Bank notes, reads as follows:—

"All obligations previous to the date of the 'curso forzoso' decrees can be paid off and discharged in Nat. Bank notes at their nominal value, notwithstanding the special form or money expressed in said obligation."

This article was completely eliminated by the Committee of the House of Deputies, and Article 5 of the Senate law was Article 4 of the Deputies; it read as follows:—

"Art. 4. Six months after the passing of this law, no bank notes of the 'banks' comprehended by the 'curso forzoso' decrees, shall circulate or be current unless they bear the National stamp, and in the absence of this stamp, the banks shall only call in all their notes in order to have them so stamped. The banks that fail to comply with this Art. shall cease to enjoy the benefits of this law."

Such was the great anxiety to hear the debate on this Article, that long before the doors opening on the Plaza were opened for the public, crowds had entered Congress by the portico for the Deputies, and secured seats beforehand in the galleries, so that when the public entrance was opened by the police the galleries were almost full.

Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos presided, and the act of the previous session read and approved, the Secretary read the amended postal law by the Senate which imposed half cent postage on newspapers. It being put to the vote the House rejected the Senate amendment, and the Postal Law now stands as passed by the Deputies, the amendment by the Senate being thrown out.

The "Curso Forzoso" Law was then brought up. Art. 4 of the law of the day. Mr. Ciri, Deputy for Mendoza, moved that before the House took up the order of the day the Deputies should discuss Art. 4 of the law as passed by the Senate and eliminated by the Committee. He said that in committee, Messrs. Villalonga and Solvay had opposed the Article on the ground of its inconstitutionality, and Dr. Solvay had quoted a decision of the U. S. Federal Court, denying the right of U. S. Congress to legislate on contracts already existing, or to pass retrospective laws. Mr. Ciri, however, quoted Marshall and Story in support of his views, and showed that the highest court of the U. S. had held that the law is constitutional. He touched on the old paper dollar and its history up to the "dolares de cambio." The President of the Deputies, Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos, here interrupted Mr. Ciri, stating that the best course to adopt was to read Art. 4 as passed by the Senate, and then for the House to discuss it, as at present it was hard to say whether it was Art. 4 of the Senate or Article 4 of the Committee, the Deputy of Mendoza was dabbling.

Article 4 of the Senate law was then read, and at the conclusion half-a-dozen members asked leave to speak. Deputy Calvo said the subject came by surprise on him as he thought they were to discuss the report of the Committee, and that as regards the Senate Art. 4, he could not vote being an interested party, having rented a house

to a man last year in gold; he therefore declined to vote and rose to retire.

Deputy Paz opposed and said this was all nonsense, for that as well might as well refuse to debate Articles 1, 2 and 3, which affected the very value of the money in their pocket; hence they were all interested.

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DUSE-CHECCHI AT THE POLITEAMA.

The crowded aspect of the Politeama on Saturday night was a brilliant tribute to the talents of this far-famed actor. Since the improvements recently made, the theatre, which is the largest in the city, presents a most imposing sight, with its immense galleries, numerous boxes and enlarged pit, not to mention the "gods" and "comeds," which contribute, in a small degree, to enhance the beauty of the house. The ceiling also is altered, and represents a clear, Italian sky, calculated, no doubt, to kindle fond recollections in the minds of the numerous occupants of the "gods."

Four thousand people had assembled, eager to see this actress, whose fame had reached Buenos Ayres long before she had arrived here.

In the boxes, which were all occupied, we noticed the cream of the "Politeama" society, and a more charming display of beauty it has never been our lot to gaze on anywhere. We were glad also to see several boxes occupied by representative English families. In the pit not a seat was vacant, and the Italians had mustered strong in the "gods." Everybody and everything appeared ripe for enthusiasm.

The curtain rose on Sardou's "Fedora," and amid much headless applause, and all eyes devoted the figures on the stage in the hope of discovering which of them was Duse-Checchi. Some uncertainty in this regard evidently prevailed, for even our Italian friends in the "gods" were at a loss, and loudly applauded three actresses then upon the stage. They were evidently determined to hit upon the right person. However, they were mistaken, for Duse-Checchi made her appearance later on. At first sight this actress is uninteresting. She is not tall, although her slight figure and thin face make her appear above the average height of women. She is pretty, not lovely, nor handsome, nor even prettily. Her features are not of the most classical; yet, when she speaks, there is a certain earnestness in her voice, a certain gleam in her eyes, that exercises a strange fascination and keep the audience spell-bound. Her gestures are nervous and admirably natural, but not excessively so, as is the case with many actresses of an inferior school. Her voice is pleasing, though not clear; her articulation is perfect, and we observed that, in moments of great passion and strained feelings, she refrained from shrieking, unlike so many actresses we have seen in Buenos Ayres. The expression of her dark eyes lends itself admirably to the situation, and with marvellous facility she effect assumes the terrible face of suppressed rage, the soft, dreamy look of love, or the expression of perfect indifference, as the situation demands.

In "Fedora" she is the incarnation of the character, and on Saturday night the enthusiasm of the house rose to such a pitch that she was called out at times on the stage after each act. Duse-Checchi exercises a strange power over her audience, and this power does not lie in any one of the acquirements we have above-mentioned, but in the marvellous combination of the three. Her sojourn in Buenos Ayres will be a long list of triumphs, which will afford her many pleasant recollections during her travels.

On the merits of the other actresses we need not dwell; suffice it to state, that the present company, although exclusively Italian, eclipses all dramatic companies that have yet visited the Plate; and we have no hesitation in recommending to our readers the Politeama, as the best and most appropriate way of passing a pleasant evening.

The collision on the Southern Railway the other day near Juarez cost one life—a Spaniard named Diaz, father of a large family. Oh! dear.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 26th.

M. Renard takes stock of England during the last fifty years; the inventory is curious. In 1815 a sea of blood separated the two nations; today, oddly enough, they are separated happily as ever by the Straits of Dover and the used-up hypocrites of ententes cordiales, alliances and commercial treaties. Since Henry VIII, Queen Victoria was the only English sovereign that put foot on the soil of France, save in exile. And to think in the fifteenth century, Henry VI. of England was crowned King of France—a small consolation for the Norman conquest at Notre Dame. France sheltered James of England, and not to be outdone in politeness, England gave a home to Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III. Louis Philippe retired to Britain, Napoleon III. retired to the island of St. Helena, and the anti-chambers said that they thought it probable the report by the Committee would not be ready for a day or two. It is very difficult to offer an opinion, but it seems probable that Art. 4 of the Senate will be passed, but not in present shape. We think in a modified form.

Now railways were the chief bond of union between the two nations, and the French to-day. Even the "I do not like the Dr. Pell" fails to explain the antipathy. It is not so much the journals which have to depend for their circulation on the intensity of their Anglo-phobia as the absence in the more common sense papers of all protest against a tendency, that will irretrievably alienate from her all Anglo-Saxon goodwill.

The Thononville, or School of Music, is admitted to be in such a bad state, that its fundamental reform is loudly demanded. Its professors being inefficient, may explain why the pupils are the same. The decadence of this free institution, where Mario and Grisi studied in their day, dates from the nomination of Dr. Fleury as director, successor to Cherubini. The present director, Ambrose Thomas, is apparently helpless.

The shooting season, for partridge and quail, is over, and a constant pecking by revolvers between husbands, wives, and sweethearts, and employers and employed, promises to be bad. The spring was unfavorable to bathing. In any case it is not of much importance, as the showers were so secure the best hands; only for them perhaps the best hands would not be supplied.

The Defiance Chamber of Deputies cost about 75 millions; that is, each sitting represents 50,000 fr., each speech 5,000 fr. The "I do not like the Dr. Pell" fails to explain the antipathy. It is not so much the journals which have to depend for their circulation on the intensity of their Anglo-phobia as the absence in the more common sense papers of all protest against a tendency, that will irretrievably alienate from her all Anglo-Saxon goodwill.

Many must be on the increase in France; the census reveals the total of married men to be 7,352,096, and of married women, 7,320,510. The excess of 31,586 ladies, must belong to the class of "spinster wives."

Notice to sculptors: Pison, the manager of the Exposition, has designs for his tomb that he is erecting in the Parc Monceau. He would prefer that something representing him sleeping full length on one of his pet lions.

Wrinkles worth knowing: In the class, where a young lady and her mother are seated by their parents, if they dislike each other, they are horse-whipped till affection sets in. When married, the bride and bridegroom are presented with a red paper, their marriage contract, to read. That effecting the document is torn in two, one half going to the bride, the other to the groom. The days of marriage and joy; a sorrowful souvenir when compared with the present. And now we have a law that those made subsequently to the law of 1806, will be null and void.

Gold operations will be rendered impossible, and we should not even attempt to imitate the Chilean gentleman who had a conifer attached to his watch-chain, as a fond souvenir of the time when he knew how to make money.

It is necessary, Mr. President, in the debate on "particular," I shall be only too happy to continue my speech.

A few particulars of a missing man: "When I was a boy, I had a loaded case, and two stuffed teeth."

Bride at the Mayor's office: You must "promise to accompany your husband everywhere." But I could not do that, as I am a magistrate.

Drunkard to Magistrate, with dignity and coolness: "I beg, Sir, I was found lying on the steps, but that is the position the result of necessity, not of choice. I love a comfortable apartment as much as anybody, but pending a diminution of house-rents, I sleep provisionally, in the streets."

FUNEZ ON "CURSO FORZOSO."

The following is the conclusion of Deputy Funez's great speech on "curso forzoso":—

My Hon. colleague may have likewise observed that the French laws are quoted on every occasion for the benefit of the public. But we are not obliged to tolerate evil, even if they are tolerated in France.

According to the unanimous opinion of economists, "curso forzoso" is followed by the immediate efflux of gold. We cannot play with gold and silver. Gold opens all doors.

Our laws and our decrees cannot go beyond our frontiers; and consequently the English and French are not so foolish as to give us gold in exchange for our depreciated paper. If all gold contracts are to be paid in paper, and not in their equivalent in paper, then will all our gold fly to more congenial shores and emigrate to Montevideo, to Europe, anywhere outside the Argentine Republic. Whereas, if gold contracts are respected, the banks may come on gold deposits, and the market will be benefited.

Let us suppose that I deposit a bag of gold in the bank. I wish to draw it out, and going to the bank, I make known my intention. Here I am handed a bag of paper! Imagine my surprise, when the clerk tells me that a law has been passed to this effect:

The Minister of Finance.—Ordinary deposits do not come within the reach of the law.

Deputy Funez.—Art. 4 of the proposed law by the Senate does not exclude deposits. The article in question extends its action to all contracts and obligations.

The law determines that all deposits shall be determined under the same conditions as when first placed in the Bank. I do not think much deliberation is required to see the difference between a bag of gold and a bag of paper!

The rich, the wealthy bankers, more easily force a crisis than the poor

people, or the poorer bankers. They force a crisis, and their paper into gold. What do they care? If they lose 3 and 4 per cent, they do not gain 43 per cent afterwards. This is what the rich did; the poor cannot keep their small sums of money in their pockets; besides, gold ounces are too heavy for the pockets of the poor, and they endanger him who carries them!

The poor in the interior are perhaps in a worse plight; when they hear the news of the "curso forzoso," alas! it is too late to draw. What happens then? The poor peasant, like the Egyptians, buries his money and dies before he takes it out again. His sons then tell how their father had been well-off, but that he became suddenly poor, and nobody ever knew where the money had gone! They will tell you their deceased father was in the habit of making daily excursions to the neighbouring mountain: (laughter.)

No writer, Mr. President, upholds "curso forzoso." Fournier, Chevalier, and others say that it is excusable when it is caused by war; but it can never be excused, when caused by public works. These writers also state that it is very easy to know when "curso forzoso" has come upon us, but very difficult to know when it has disappeared. France is the only country where "curso forzoso" has been swept away in 3 or 4 years.

In England "curso forzoso" lasted 24 years, but gold never rose to more than 294. And here in an infant country we are already sailing in the clouds!

But what must we do to drive away the "curso forzoso"? We all know what was done in Italy, North America, and other countries. To drive away "curso forzoso" we must have a super-vit in our Budget, which we are trying to do, but which we will never succeed in doing, as we are highly gifted in the way of squandering money and displaying the most "outré" extravagance. Nobody has the courage to put by money for the purpose of paying debts. Therefore, so long as we remain extravagant, we can never succeed in freeing ourselves from our financial difficulties.

I had the honor of being named in the Budget Committee, and my colleagues all shared my view in this respect. We were decided that there should be a "super-vit" in the Budget; but, alas! what with this, and what with that, our good intentions were scattered to the winds. We want sound administration and economy.

With economy and hard work (says Gentes) which are the foundation of liberty, prosperity is attained. Well, we are not economical, and I think the less said about hard work the better. (Laughter.)

Therefore I think that the curso forzoso will become very serious, and we cannot foresee where it may yet lead us. Entering into other considerations, I may say that the article proposed by the Senate is this: "In case of emergency, the Government may, by decree, suspend the circulation of bank notes, and substitute the circulation of gold coins." This is a terrible blow to the great artist who is said to be in the most passionate state of a love scene with Loris (Fedora was the play) one of her hairpins gave way, and she stopped to fix it up!!! Helen Faucit, or Mary Anderson, would not have done this.

NEW PRINTS

AND

SUMMER GOODS

AT

Albert Gebbie's

51-Defensa-51

THEATRES

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Buenos Aires.

Mardi 6 de Octubre de 1885.

Ultimo Acto de la Operita Italiana

LOS HUGONOTES

Opera en 3 actos de M. Meyerbeer.

A las 8 en punto

Buenos Aires—Buenos Aires.

MIGON

Gran Opera en 3 actos

A las 8

T. THEATRO DE LA OPERA—Emp. Mackay.

Mardi 6 de Octubre de 1885.

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Mardi 6 de Octubre de 1885.

SHEARING SEASON

1885!!

For cuts in shearing and to prevent the fly

from striking those parts, the Especifico de Gly-

cerina is the best remedy. Mode of using: one

part of the Dip with five parts of water. Ap-

ply with a brush or sponge.

In Drums of 20 and 50 lbs. each.

Apply to your Agent for a drum at once or

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Just arriving a large quantity of Casks of the cele-

brated Dip, direct from the manufactory, at a great reduction

in price, on account of the less labor and expense it costs to

put it up in this manner.

N.B.—Any estancieros wishing to test the efficacy of this

Dip for Soap etc. C.P. Hayward will be pleased to show the

simple process with the Especifico de Glycerina, upon the sheep

being supplied.

Plans of Hayward's Patent Sheep-Baths as erected in

Australia and New Zealand, also Patent Cattle Bets for mark-

ing, caparing, and dipping for Garapata combined \$5 each.

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ON CHANGE.

October 6th, 1885

Gold 100.000.000

Silver 100.000.000

Copper 100.000.000

Iron 100.000.000

Steel 100.000.000

Lead 100.000.000

Zinc 100.000.000

Tin 100.000.000

Nickel 100.000.000

Cobalt 100.000.000

Manganese 100.000.000

Sulphur 100.000.000

Phosphorus 100.000.000

Potash 100.000.000

Soda 100.000.000

Lime 100.000.000

Cement 100.000.000

Brick 100.000.000

Stone 100.000.000

Timber 100.000.000

Coal 100.000.000

Oil 100.000.000

Gas 100.000.000

Electricity 100.000.000

Steam 100.000.000

Water 100.000.000

Air 100.000.000

Earth 100.000.000

Fire 100.000.000

Light 100.000.000

Sound 100.000.000

Taste 100.000.000

Smell 100.000.000

Touch 100.000.000

Feeling 100.000.000

Thought 100.000.000

Memory 100.000.000

Imagination 100.000.000

Reason 100.000.000

Will 100.000.000

Power 100.000.000

Energy 100.000.000

Strength 100.000.000

Endurance 100.000.000

Courage 100.000.000

Bravery 100.000.000

Honor 100.000.000

Dignity 100.000.000

Respect 100.000.000

Esteem 100.000.000

Admiration 100.000.000

Love 100.000.000

Affection 100.000.000

Friendship 100.000.000

Companionship 100.000.000

Society 100.000.000

Community 100.000.000

Civilization 100.000.000

Progress 100.000.000

Improvement 100.000.000

Perfection 100.000.000

Harmony 100.000.000

Unity 100.000.000

Peace 100.000.000

Tranquility 100.000.000

Serenity 100.000.000

Calmness 100.000.000

Stillness 100.000.000

Silence 100.000.000

Solitude 100.000.000

Isolation 100.000.000

Separation 100.000.000

Distance 100.000.000

Important Notice.

I hereby advise the public that I have esta-

blished the Gymnasium Institute at Calle Ma-

ipu 100, where I also apply the MASSAGE

SYSTEM, established and practiced at the

KELLGREN'S well known institute in

London.

This system has given the most surprising

results in curing chest and lung complaints,

and in curing rheumatism, sciatica, and

neuritis, and in curing all the diseases of the

nervous system, such as hysteria, epilepsy,

and all the diseases of the digestive system,

such as indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the

diseases of the urinary system, such as

catarrh, and all the diseases of the female

organs, such as leucorrhoea, and all the

diseases of the skin, such as eczema, and

all the diseases of the hair, such as dandruff,

and all the diseases of the nails, such as

fungus, and all the diseases of the teeth,

such as caries, and all the diseases of the

mouth, such as stomatitis, and all the

diseases of the throat, such as tonsillitis,

and all the diseases of the larynx, such as

laryngitis, and all the diseases of the

trachea, such as tracheitis, and all the

diseases of the bronchi, such as bronchitis,

and all the diseases of the lungs, such as

pneumonia, and all the diseases of the

pleura, such as pleurisy, and all the

diseases of the pericardium, such as

pericarditis, and all the diseases of the

heart, such as myocarditis, and all the

diseases of the aorta, such as aortitis,

and all the diseases of the arteries, such as

arteriosclerosis, and all the diseases of the

veins, such as phlebitis, and all the

diseases of the lymphatic system, such as

lymphadenitis, and all the diseases of the

spleen, such as splenitis, and all the

diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis,

and all the diseases of the gall bladder,

such as cholecystitis, and all the

diseases of the pancreas, such as pancreatitis,

and all the diseases of the duodenum,

such as duodenitis, and all the

diseases of the jejunum, such as jejunitis,

and all the diseases of the ileum, such as

ileitis, and all the diseases of the

colon, such as colitis, and all the

diseases of the rectum, such as rectitis,

and all the diseases of the sigmoid

colon, such as sigmoiditis, and all the

diseases of the anus, such as proctitis,

and all the diseases of the perianal

region, such as perianalitis, and all the

diseases of the skin of the rectum and

anus, such as hemorrhoids, and all the

diseases of the prostate gland, such as

prostatitis, and all the diseases of the

seminal vesicles, such as seminalitis,

and all the diseases of the vas deferens,

such as vasitis, and all the diseases of the

testes, such as orchitis, and all the

diseases of the epididymis, such as

epididymitis, and all the diseases of the

scrotum, such as scrotoitis, and all the

diseases of the penis, such as balanitis,

and all the diseases of the urethra, such as

urethritis, and all the diseases of the

bladder, such as cystitis, and all the

diseases of the ureters, such as ureteritis,

and all the diseases of the kidneys, such as

nephritis, and all the diseases of the

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